

P. ING.

Consignees.	Intended Dispatch
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	Early
	Early
	At Canton.

CHINA

THE

MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL."

Vol. XXIV. No. 124.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 23RD APRIL, 1868.

Price, 2d per Annum.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30,
Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Hol-
born Hill, E.C.AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.SAN FRANCISCO, and American Ports
MELBOURNE, WHARF, BIRMINGHAM,
LIVERPOOL, &c.MELBOURNE.—F. FOGG & CO., Ma-
tthew & KARTE & CO.

New Advertisements.

THE CHINA MAGAZINE.

No. 4, April 18th, 1868.

CONTENTS.

Munro, the Monkey Gardener, II.

A Trip to Japan, II.

A Friend of Her Brother, chap. III.

The Chinese Empress.

Morning Walk in Cochin China.

Cochin China.

River Scene in Cochin China (Thomson).

The Chinese Empress (Thomson).

Street Gamblers (Thomson).

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Under-
signed has been Removed to
No. 15, PRAYA CENTRAL, between
MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & CO'S,
and MESSRS BOWRA & CO'S Pre-
mises, opposite MESSRS D. LA-
PRAIK & CO'S Wharf.

CARLOWITZ & CO.

RASPBERRY, Strawberry, Rose, Cur-
rant, Cherry and various other
Syrups made from real Fruits and bottled
in the south of France, can be had at

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, April 16, 1868.

EX STEAMER "AGAMEMNON."

SHERRY.

FIRST quality, 1 dozen per case, \$10.50.
BRANDY.

Marshall's Extra Fine CHAMPAGNE,

1 dozen per case, \$18.

Marshall's BRANDY, 1 dozen per case,

\$10.

Apply to

G. DUBOST & CO.

Hongkong, April 17, 1868.

17my

EX FRENCH SHIP "PAIX"

Direct from Bordeaux.

CLARETS.

SUPERIOR quality in Wood, 46 gallons.

Dessert CLARETS.

Chateau D'Ysane, \$9 per dozen.

Leoville, 12 "

Margaux, 14 "

Also

MEDOC, a Light Breakfast CLARET,

bottled by ourselves in Hongkong, each

bottle bearing a Seal with the Word

"Medit."

Apply to

G. DUBOST & CO.

Hongkong, April 17, 1868.

17my

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS will be received at the Colonial

Secretary's Office until Noon, on

TUESDAY, the 28th instant, for the sup-
ply of the undermentioned Summer Cloth-
ing for the use of the Police Department,
viz.—(19) Nineteen Suits Inspectors' Uniform,
each Suit consists of one Felt Helmet, one
Alpaca Coat, and two pairs White Duck
Trowsers.(10) Hundred and five Suits
Europeans (each Suit consists of one Batten
Helmet, covered with Calico, one Blue
Serge Tunic and two pairs White Duck
Trowsers).(35) Three Hundred and fifty Suits
Indian Uniform, (each Suit consists of one
Brown Linen Tunic, and two pairs White
Duck Trowsers).

(15) Hundred and fifty Turbans.

Samples to be produced at the time of
the opening the Tenders, at which time the
parties tendering must be present.Any further information can be obtained
on application at the Office of the Super-
intendent of Police.

By order,

CECIL C. SMITH,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Hongkong, April 22, 1868.

29ap

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG
KONG, IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—SHERIFF, OURIM, trading in

Hongkong and Bombay as Merchant,

under the Style or Firm of SHERIFF AND

COMPANY, having been adjudged Bankrupt

under a Petition for adjudication of Bank-
ruptcy, filed in the Supreme Court on the

Twelfth day of February, 1868, a Public

Sitting for the said Bankrupt, to pass his

last examination, and make application for

his discharge, will be held before the Hon-
orable John SMALE, Esq., Chief Justice

of the said Court, at the Supreme Court

House, Victoria, Hongkong, on the First

day of May next, at eleven of the clock in

the forenoon precisely.

At this Meeting proofs of the debts of

the Creditors will be received.

FREDERICK BOWLEY HUFFAM, Esquire,

is the Official Assignee, and Mr. F. L.

HARZELL is the Solicitor acting in the

Bankruptcy.

Supreme Court House,

Hongkong, April 20 A.D. 1868.

Imy

ME. GLASSIE begs to inform his Patrons

and the Public that he has just

ERECTED a new American SODA WATER

FOUNTAIN, in anticipation of the hot

Season just at hand. TONIC DRINKS

and beverages ICE COLD, and flavoured

with all the various Fruit Syrups of the

purest kind can at any moment be had at

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, April 16, 1868.

24ap



MAIL.

New Advertisements.

C. L. VOLKMAN,

Private Boarding Establishment.

29, HOLLYWOOD ROAD,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 7, 1868.

MRS. VINTON'S PRIVATE FAMILY

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Hollywood Road, next door to the Hotel

Metropole.

Hongkong, January 7, 1868.

28ap

AMUSEMENTS.

LUSITANO THEATRE.

UNDER the Patronage of Major General

BRUNNER,

Commanding the Forces in China and Japan.

THE OFFICERS of 2nd Battalion, 18th

REGIMENT will perform on the EVEN-

ING of the 26th APRIL, 1868, the Farce

THE BLIGHING BEING

AND

The Popular Burlesque of the latest

Edition of

BLACK-EYED SUSY.

Boxes, 810.

Stalls, 2.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs LANE,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Doors open at 8 P.M., to commence at

8.30 precisely.

Hongkong, April 22, 1868.

26ap

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Under-

signed has been Removed to

No. 15, PRAYA CENTRAL, between

MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & CO'S,

and MESSRS BOWRA & CO'S Pre-

mises, opposite MESSRS D. LA-

PRAIK & CO'S Wharf.

CARLOWITZ & CO.

RASPBERRY, Strawberry, Rose, Cur-

rant, Cherry and various other

Syrups made from real Fruits and bottled

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Hongkong, April 16, 1868.

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MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & CO'S,

and MESSRS BOWRA & CO'S Pre-

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. CAPITAL £2,000,000, in 2,000 SHARES of £100 each. \$100 per Share to be paid on Allotment, and \$100 six months after Allotment.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the following Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company held on the 8th instant, applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited will be received by the General Manager, on the form of application to be as follows:

To the General Manager and Consulting Committee of the HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

GENTLEMEN,—

I request you to allot me Shares of One Thousand Dollars each in the above named Company, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share on allotment, and a further Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, six months after allotment, and I further undertake to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement when called on to do so.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No. 1.

That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby authorized to adopt measures for the reconstruction of the Company as the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, on the basis proposed in the Memorandum of the 2nd April presented to this Meeting.

No. 2.

That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby requested to receive applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, and on the receipt of such applications to the extent of One Thousand Shares to call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company for the purpose of authorizing its dissolution and the transfer of its assets and liabilities to the new Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

N.B.—Forms of application for Shares may be had at the Office of the Company, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, April 9, 1866.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Annual Rate.

Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, $\frac{1}{2}$ " "

Above 3 mths and not exceeding six months, $\frac{3}{4}$ " "

Above 6 mths. The full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, April 7, 1866.

ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Annual Rate.

Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, $\frac{1}{2}$ " "

Above 3 mths and not exceeding six months, $\frac{3}{4}$ " "

Above 6 mths. The full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, April 7, 1866.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged in Short Period Insurance, viz.—

Not exceeding one month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual rate.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ " "

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{3}{4}$ " "

Above 6 months. The full Annual Rate.

GILMAN & CO.

Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Hongkong, April 7, 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

DETACHED AND SEMI-DETACHED DWELLING-HOUSES removed from the Town, and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

DETACHED AND SEMI-DETACHED DWELLING-HOUSES (removed from the Town) and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses (similarly situated) and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

First Class CHINA HOUSE and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Other Risks as per special arrangement.

ROB. S. WALKER & CO., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, March 18, 1865.

NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged in Short Period Insurance, viz.—

Not exceeding one month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual rate.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ " "

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{3}{4}$ " "

Above 6 months. The full Annual Rate.

GILMAN & CO.

Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Hongkong, March 9, 1866.

INSURANCES.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, either at this Port, or at Macao, Canton or Whampoa, to the extent of £16,000, in any one Risk upon Buildings or Merchandise, on the usual terms.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, June 8, 1867.

NOTICE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ " do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{3}{4}$ " do.

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, April 8, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant FIRE and MARINE Insurances on the usual Terms.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE following rates will in future be charged for Short Period Insurances:

One month, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Three months, " "

Six months, " "

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ " do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{3}{4}$ " do.

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs HOLLOWAY, WISE & CO. as Agents for the Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Fuchau, who are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates and of whom all needful information may be obtained.

By Order of the Board.

JARL B. NORTHCOCK, Secretary.

HONGKONG, April 8, 1868.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, April 24, 1864.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding One Month, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Above One Month and not exceeding Three Months, $\frac{1}{2}$ " per cent.

Above Three Months and not exceeding Six Months, $\frac{3}{4}$ " per cent.

Above Six Months, the full Annual Rate.

ROB. S. WALKER & CO., Agents Royal Insurance Company, Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz.—

DETACHED AND SEMI-DETACHED DWELLING-HOUSES removed from the Town, and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

DETACHED AND SEMI-DETACHED DWELLING-HOUSES (removed from the Town) and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses (similarly situated) and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

First Class CHINA HOUSE and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Other Risks as per special arrangement.

ROB. S. WALKER & CO., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, March 18, 1865.

NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

DETACHED AND SEMI-DETACHED DWELLING-HOUSES removed from the Town, and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

DETACHED AND SEMI-DETACHED DWELLING-HOUSES (removed from the Town) and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses (similarly situated) and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

First Class CHINA HOUSE and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Other Risks as per special arrangement.

ROB. S. WALKER & CO., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, March 18, 1865.

NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Banks.

SHANGHAI BANK-CORPORATION.

CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

T. OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE JOHN HELLAND, Esq.

F. G. HEARD, Esq.

J. JULIUS MENEE, Esq.

JAMES B. TAYLOR,

EDWARD, Esq.

JAS. P. DUNCANSON,

Esq.

Managers.

VICTOR KRESSER, Esq.

Chief Manager.

DAVID MACLEAN, Esq.

KESBS.—London and County

HONGKONG.

REST ALLOWED.

Deposit Accounts at the rate

per annum on the daily

receipts—

2 per cent. per annum.

4 per cent. "

5 per cent. "

BILLS DISCOUNTED.

of on approved Securities.

Description of Banking and

Transactions.

London, and the

places in Europe, India,

China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER,

Chief Manager.

Corporation, Wardley House,

on's Road,

March 2, 1868.

HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

THE Hulk CELESTIAL, as it now lies

at Aberdeen, in good order, well

fitted, and suitable for a floating store or

residence.

For particulars, apply to

JNO. S. LAPRAIK,

Secretary.

Hongkong, March 16, 1868.

FOR SALE.

In Lots to suit Purchasers.

RED Copper SHEATHING and NAILS.

CHAMPAGNE.

STILL HOCK.

PORT WINE.

COGNAC.

BURGUNDY.

India PALE ALE.

Best STOUT.

Apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, March 19, 1868.

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.

OUR Large ROOMS on Second Floor

above the Offices of the Undersigned,

44, Queen's Road, at present occupied by

Messrs. C. Hock & Co. can be

taken on the 1st of January, 1868.

For Terms, &c., apply to

G. DUBOT & Co.

Hongkong, November 6, 1867.

TO LET.

THE Premises situated in Queen's Road,

Stanley Street, and at present occupied

by Messrs. H. MARSH & Co.

For particulars, apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1867.

TO BE LET.

A SHOP, situated in the best part of the

Queen's Road, with Show Cases and

Fittings complete.

N.B.—Two First Floor Rooms can be

had with above, if required.

Address "Z," care of Hongkong Dis-

patchary.

Hongkong, November 28, 1867.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land

1. Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Mer-

chandise, in their own Boats, and to receive

the same on STORAGE in First-class Gra-

nity godowns, on Moderate Terms.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1866.

TO LET.

THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at

the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen

Streets, and at present in the occupation of

Messrs. ELMERHORST & SANDERS.

For particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Spring Gardens containing

four Rooms and Out Houses; Rent,

\$2 per month.

Apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1867.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situated at Pedder's

Wharf, lately occupied by Messrs.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Possession can

be taken on the 1st of January 1868.

For further particulars, apply to

THOS. HUNT & Co.

Hongkong, December 30, 1867.

TO BE LET.

A HOUSE in Queen's Road, commanding

a good view of the Harbour from the

North tide. The House contains eight good

Rooms with Bath Rooms, Verandahs, front

and back, Kitchens, Servants' Rooms and

Godowns on ground Floor.

Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, February 8, 1868.

TO LET.

THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly

occupied by Messrs. ARTHOLD, KAR-

HOLD & Co., consisting of Dwelling House,

Offices, and spacious Godowns.

Possession to be had on the 1st March.

Apply to

JOHN BURD & Co.

Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

For Sale.

HENDRIE, PIESS & LUBIN's Fine As-

sortment of PERFUMES.

Also,

DAWSON & SONS' BOOTS.

For Sale, at greatly Reduced Prices, by

JULES EUZIERE,

Hair Dressing Room; Up-stairs.

Hongkong, December 4, 1867.

FOR SALE.

100 Barrels PRIME PORK and 100

barrels MESS BEEF.

Apply to

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1867.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Lot of Superior Old PORT

WINE Th. C. Sandeman, Oporto.

Fine Dry MADEIRA.

FINE CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC.

Various Superior Hungarian WINES.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, August 6, 1867.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE Adolphe Collins and

L. Janvray & Co.'s Association

Vins.

CLARET, real Chateau Margaux.

Haut Bages.

L. Espagne Durac.

BRANDY, Hennessy's and Martel's in

1 dozen cases.

BEER and PORTER in bottle.

BUTTER (Platte) in legs.

Also,

A quantity of Iron COLUMNS, Yellow

METAL, 20/28 oz. with NAILS.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, December 11, 1867.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

In Lots to suit Purchasers.

RED Copper SHEATHING and NAILS.

CHAMPAGNE.

STILL HOCK.

PORT WINE.

COGNAC.

BURGUNDY.

India PALE ALE.

Best STOUT.

Apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, March 19, 1868.

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.

NO. 3, PECHILI TERRACE,

Elgin Street.

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, January 24, 1868.

TO LET.

A N OFFICE with Godown and Com-

prado's Room.

Apply to

MELOHRS & Co.

Hongkong, October 1, 1866.

STORAGE

CAN be had in First Class Granite Godowns at Wanchai, on very moderate

Terms.

For particulars, apply to

CHARLES RIVINGTON,

At Messrs. LANDSTEIN & Co.'s Office,

Stanley Street.

Hongkong, August 1, 1868.

TO BE LET.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr. RICHARD B. PARK in our firm, ceased on the 1st March, 1868.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, April 10, 1868. 30 Jun

NOTICE.
ACCORDING to instructions received from my principals Messrs FAZAL MOHAMED ESSA & Co. of Bombay, I have retired from the management of their business in China, and made over the same to "NOOR MOHAMED KHANSAH," from and after the 1st instant, who having full power from Bombay will act accordingly.

ABDULLA DEURAJ.
Hongkong, April 8, 1868. 24 Apr.

NOTICE.
WE have established a branch of our business in China and Mr. ABDULLA DEURAJ is empowered to sign our firm.

HASSAN GOOLAMHOOSAIN & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1868. 24 Apr.

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. CLAUDE BUDDE to sign our firm from this date.

DREYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. THOMAS PYKE has this day been admitted a Partner in our firm.

BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr. A. FERGUSON in our firm ceased on the 1st day of November, 1868.

A. FERGUSON & Co.

THE business will be henceforth carried on under the same name by the undersigned.

A. D. MITCHELL,
J. D. MEYERS, and
HENRY KEHR.

Hongkong, December 16, 1868. do 16-08

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr. A. D. MITCHELL in our firm, ceased on the 31st day of December, 1868.

A. FERGUSON & Co.

THE business will be henceforth carried on under the same name by the undersigned.

A. D. MITCHELL,
J. D. MEYERS, and
HENRY KEHR.

Hongkong, December 16, 1868. do 16-08

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A. D. MITCHELL,
J. D. MEYERS, and
HENRY KEHR.

Hongkong, December 16, 1868. do 16-08

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE E. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this port.

S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 16, 1867.

NOTICE.
MR. JOHN HOW CHEVERTON is authorized to sign our firm for prosecution.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.

Hongkong, February 21, 1868.

NOTICE.
AS my engagement ceases in May next, all outstanding Accounts for the past two years must be sent in immediately for payment.

MARY HASTHORPE RANDLE,
Superintendent.

Diocesan School.

Hongkong, January 2, 1868. 16 my

NOTICE.
MR. SIDNEY DEACON is authorized to sign our firm for prosecution from this date.

DEACON & Co.

Canton, February 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. J. MURRAY FORBES is authorized to sign our name at Canton from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, February 15, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr. W. C. VAN OORDT in our firm ceased on the 1st January, 1868.

ROSMAN & Co.

Hongkong, November 19, 1867.

I have this day established myself as a General Commission Merchant under the style or firm of VAN OORDT & Co.

(Sd) W. C. VAN OORDT.

Yokohama, October 24, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE only Champagne awarded the Medal of the First Class at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

Apply to

SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, February 27, 1868.

NOTICE.
REDECKER, CARTE NOIRE.

R. The only Champagne awarded the

Medal of the First Class at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

Apply to

SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, February 27, 1868.

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE.

S in 2 Volumes, by Revd. JUSTUS DOOLITTLE, is for Sale at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.

Price \$5.00.

Hongkong, March 20, 1868. 20 Mar 68

NOTICE.
EX Sir Lancelot, Fairy Cross, and other Arrivals.

BASS'S PALE ALE in quarts and pints.

B London Brown STOUT, in do.

Guinness' STOUT, in do.

Heineken's and Martel's BRANDY.

English OLD TOM GIN.

Hubbuck's PAINTS.

Do. boiled and raw LINSEED OIL

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1868.

NOTICE.
EX "CARMARTHENSHIRE" AND "AVON."

BASS'S BEER in Pints and Quarts.

EDMUND R. HOLMES,

Stag Hotel.

Hongkong, February 18, 1868.

NOTICE.
150 CASES Martini's Aromatic BITTERS, superior quality.

100 cases SHERRY.

100 PORT.

MULLER & CLAUSEN.

Hongkong, January 13, 1868.

Do. boiled and raw LINSEED OIL

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1868.

NOTICE.
EX Sir Lancelot, Fairy Cross, and other Arrivals.

BASS'S PALE ALE in quarts and pints.

B London Brown STOUT, in do.

Guinness' STOUT, in do.

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Do. boiled and raw LINSEED OIL

advertisements.

TO LET.
(Furnished.)
In the best part of
a Street.OS. W. BARRINGTON,
53, Wyndham Street,
April 18, 1868. 18mTO LET.
House marked C & D in Hol-
land, Hongkong, facing the
Sea, and commanding a full
view. Also fine Houses
for rent. Macao.A. A. DE MELLO & Co.,
Macao;
Messrs ROZARIO & Co.,
Hongkong.
18, 1868. 18mTO BE LET,
ON A LEASE.TO BE SOLD.
Substantially-built HOUSES
in Queen Street, Nos. 16, 18,
head of West Street.58 were entirely rebuilt in
use to the New Gambling
Hollywood Road. The
a view over the entire har-bored in the Land Office
21, contains 1,240 square
feet. Annual Crown Ground Rent.particulars, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Hongkong.
H. D. MARGESSON,
Kua Central, Macao.
April 11, 1868.TO BE LET.
ON A LEASE.large Plot of GROUND, at
near the Sailor's Home
by a substantial brick wall.
The Land office as Marine Lot
extending on the Praya and the
170 feet, and on the East
each 250 feet; containingGround facing the Praya is
anted for a Coal or Timber
Ship Building or Manufactur-
ment.particulars, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Hongkong.H. D. MARGESSON,
Kua Central, Macao.

April 11, 1868.

JOHN MAR, DECEASED.
is indebted to the Estate
to make immediate pay-
ment having Claims against it
the same for settlement, ac-
cording to Vouchers, on or be-
fore May, 1868.to be made to, and Claims
A. B. M. Consul, Swatow.
A. M. MAR,
Administrator.

March 29, 1868.

OBSON & Co.,
ENGINEERS, SHIPPING
GENERAL BROKERS
AND
SHIP MERCHANTS,
Kuolo, JAPAN.

VICE NOTIFICATIONS.

CLOSE—
ACOA, " on Friday, the 24th
at 11 A.M.ANCISCO, " on Saturday, the 25th
at 5 P.M.AMOY & FOOCHOW.—
" on Tuesday, 28th inst.,

DER DESPATCH.

aciso.—Per Maria, on Sun-
day, at daylight.AMOY and FOOCHOW.—
day, the 28th inst., at 7 A.M.

Customs Daily Return.)

cleared for Shanghai.

Paus.

White Lead.

Dried Indigo.

Lungum Pulp.

Medicine.

Sundries.

Silk Ribbon and P. Goods.

Prepared Tobacco.

TATIONS.

ONG, 23rd April, 1868.

New, 6648.

Old, None.

Shares, New, 6374.

Old, None.

Laws, 675.

BOMBAY, 17 a 21.

ALQUITA, 15 a 19.

Exchange.

the sight, 4/4.

3/4.

3 days' sight, Rs. 218 a 218.

3 days' sight, Rs. 217.

3 days' sight Bank, Rs. 72.

divs. B., 114 per c. pre.

10.25 per c. pre.

14.60 per c. pre.

24.60 per c. pre.

touch, 24.00 a 24.10.

reigns, 4.85.

Shares, 40 per cent dis.

Stock, Old, 14 per cent pm.

New, 6 per cent pm.

Shares, Old, 15 per cent pm.

New, 3.

Shares, 30 per cent dis.

Shares, 20 per cent dis.

Temperature.

ONG, 23rd April, 1868.

9 A.M. 3 P.M.

20.022 29.940.

76 83.

80.0 84.0.

75.0 77.0.

88.5.

Rgr., 69.0.

— 141.

Days, 68.0.

oin Grot, 0.25.

above, 0.24.

S. E. S. E.

2 2.

3 4.

4 3.

Fine, Fine.

NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that all communications relating to the general business of this paper be addressed to the Proprietor and in no case to individuals by name. Much delay and inconvenience in the transaction of business will thereby be avoided.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1868.

MACAO SELF-ACCUSED.

The remarkable Official Report on the conduct of Chinese Emigration at Macao, of which a careful translation will be found in other columns, is worthy of the most attentive perusal by all who are interested not only in the special topic to which it is particularly devoted, but also in the furtherance of a policy of humanity and justice in the dealing of foreign nations with the Chinese. A marvelous change must have been wrought within a very short period upon the *modus* of the Government of Macao when a Report so condemnatory in every paragraph of the system of man-stealing, upon which that ill-famed settlement has hitherto been for nearly a score of years, is permitted to appear in the official journal; and this change, by its immediate origin what it may, is undoubtedly to be traced to the pressure that has been brought upon the Government of Portugal by the British Government in consequence of those denunciations of the iniquitous trade in kidnapped coolies, whether at Macao or nearer home, which for years past we ourselves, through good and evil report, have maintained and headed. It is with peculiar satisfaction, therefore, that we lay before our readers the first symptoms of a possible good result.

It appears that Senator B. S. Fernandes, one of the principal merchants of Macao, has lately been charged by Governor Horta with the duties of Superintendent of Chinese Emigration, an appointment which would seem to have been imposed upon that gentleman quite recently, and in consequence, we infer, of the removal from office of the late Superintendent, the cessation of whose functions was announced a few months ago in connection with the views expressed by the Cabinet of Lisbon with respect to the Annamite kidnapping transactions of last year. Mr Fernandes' Report speaks for itself in the exposure it presents of the evils, hitherto steadfastly denied in the highest quarters of the Macao Coolie-trade; but it is worth while to point out emphatically that his views are a complete echo of the propositions so repeatedly advanced in these columns, to the effect that the employment of native brokers for the recruitment of coolies in the interior is the main source from which the evils of kidnapping spring, and that nothing but the most effective and unremitting Government supervision can cope (even if under any circumstances it be possible to cope) with the villainy practised by them in the pursuit of gain. It is in this respect that Mr Fernandes' Report has a special interest for the public of this Colony, inasmuch as it is a notorious fact that such emigration as is carried on from the waters of Hongkong is exclusively managed by native brokers in the employ of foreign contractors for coolie-ships, and that the Government supervision enforced is of the slightest and most perfunctory description. A case recently decided in the Magistracy, to which we shall more particularly refer farther on, has thrown a startling light upon these facts. At Macao, as is learned from the Report before us (of which we have numbered the paragraphs for facility of reference), the employment of native brokers is at length admitted by unquestionable authority (par. 9) as "opening a vast and fruitful field to the illicit machinations of greed and opulence, principally on the part of the so-called Chinese brokers;" whilst, notwithstanding every effort to check their iniquitous proceedings, (par. 23) "it must be confessed that day after day new obstacles arise" and (paras. 20, 34, etc.) the principal aim of the superintendent of emigration, acting in the interest of emigrants, appears to be to remove them as speedily and thoroughly as possible from the "influence" of the brokers, who, in the eye of the law, are presumed to do no more than bring to the knowledge of Chinese peasants, at their homes in the interior, the advantages they may secure by proceeding voluntarily to Macao (or Hongkong, as the case may be) and there embarking for a foreign country. What is the influence, what are the machinations, what in fine are the villainies, of these Chinese brokers upon whom the system of so-called emigration hinges? This Mr Fernandes does not tell us in his Report; but Blue Books and private revelations, the complaints of the Chinese Government and the records of our own Police Courts, are quite sufficient to give a clear idea of the atrocities perpetrated by these men in the interest of their European employers. Yet, if emigration is to continue at Macao, their continued employment is (para. 31) "a necessary evil" but an evil avowedly so great as to leave but two expedients for purging the emigration system of its horrors, one of which is the prohibition of emigration itself! Here is a pregnant lesson for ourselves from the mouth of a Macao official.

The remaining alternative proposed by Mr Fernandes (para. 26, etc.) is the institution of a Government depot for all emigrants, in which they should remain from the moment of their arrival at Macao until their embarkation (in the event of their finally wishing to engage themselves), and where, by means of the most rigorous repressive enactments," "prosecutions without mercy," and "unremitting vigilance" (para. 35), it might perchance be possible to defeat the villainous machinations of the crimps. We fully admit that, granted these requisites and granted also energetic and incorruptible public officers, the expedient proposed would go far towards extirpating the evil in question; but we are also convinced that it would, if put thoroughly in operation, be simply tantamount to the first proposition by putting an end to emigration from Macao. That the system of exporting labour to Cuba and Para from Macao can continue if placed on an honest official footing and removed from the action of the crimps, the experience of past years renders less than doubtful; but whether an experiment so sweeping is likely to be tried at Macao, save under renewed and severe pressure, must, we fear, be despaired of for the present.

In face of the revelations so unexpectedly dawning upon us from the Portuguese prison-house, the denunciations of the crimp-system, and the emphasis placed on the necessity of direct official supervision from the first moment of the emigrant's arrival in the foreign settlement until his embarkation takes place, what are we to say of the system pursued here under the British flag, as made known in the proceedings that took place in the Police Court so lately as the 14th of the present month? On the trial of Lai Ashui, on a charge of falsely imprisoning and unlawfully detaining two coolies on board the French ship *Marie Therese*, bound for the Dutch Colonies in Guiana, the *defence* (which proved successful) made manifest the astonishing facts that Chinese peasants are procured, registered and placed on board ship in the harbor of Hongkong by Chinese contractors without official supervision or inquiry of any description whatever. The only witness who could be brought forward at the trial in question to prove the voluntary consent of the two coolies was a Chinese clerk in the employ of the contractor engaged to furnish a ship-load of emigrants; and it was made perfectly clear that the duties of the colonial official acting as Inspector of emigration had as consisting merely in going on board the ship shortly before her departure, when the full complement of some hundreds of Chinese coolies is assembled on board, and then and there legalizing their engagement by reading over to them a copy of the contract which they have signed at the direction of the parties interested in their collection and despatch. Compare this procedure with the elaborate and "unremitting" vigilance which the Macao official announces as the sole possible means of ensuring the safety of ignorant Chinese against the machinations of crimps and contractors! It is useful in the same connection to ponder the reflection advanced in paragraph 25 of Senator Fernandes' Report, where we are called upon to face the probability that "the Chinese, taken as they are, will be easily led to do the bidding of the villainy of the contractors for the purpose of gain." It is in this respect that Mr Fernandes' Report has a special interest for the public of this Colony, inasmuch as it is a notorious fact that such emigration as is carried on from the waters of Hongkong is exclusively managed by native brokers in the employ of foreign contractors for coolie-ships, and that the Government supervision enforced is of the slightest and most perfunctory description. A case recently decided in the Magistracy, to which we shall more particularly refer farther on, has thrown a startling light upon these facts. At Macao, as is learned from the Report before us (of which we have numbered the paragraphs for facility of reference), the employment of native brokers is at length admitted by unquestionable authority (par. 9) as "opening a vast and fruitful field to the illicit machinations of greed and opulence, principally on the part of the so-called Chinese brokers;" whilst, notwithstanding every effort to check their iniquitous proceedings, (par. 23) "it must be confessed that day after day new obstacles arise" and (paras. 20, 34, etc.) the principal aim of the superintendent of emigration, acting in the interest of emigrants, appears to be to remove them as speedily and thoroughly as possible from the "influence" of the brokers, who, in the eye of the law, are presumed to do no more than bring to the knowledge of Chinese peasants, at their homes in the interior, the advantages they may secure by proceeding voluntarily to Macao (or Hongkong, as the case may be) and there embarking for a foreign country. What is the influence, what are the machinations, what in fine are the villainies, of these Chinese brokers upon whom the system of so-called emigration hinges? This Mr Fernandes does not tell us in his Report; but Blue Books and private revelations, the complaints of the Chinese Government and the records of our own Police Courts, are quite sufficient to give a clear idea of the atrocities perpetrated by these men in the interest of their European employers. Yet, if emigration is to continue at Macao, their continued employment is (para. 31) "a necessary evil" but an evil avowedly so great as to leave but two expedients for purging the emigration system of its horrors, one of which is the prohibition of emigration itself! Here is a pregnant lesson for ourselves from the mouth of a Macao official.

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consultation between the Viceroy and the British Admiral, Sir Henry Keppel, by whom it was observed that Chinese trading vessels, while habitually provided with an armament, both in some instances commit depredations themselves and also are frequently plundered at sea by pirates, and thus become the means of furnishing pirates with arms and ammunition; in view of which fact he proposed that trading vessels should be prohibited from carrying an armament. To this the Viceroy replied that trading vessels which sail with cargoes representing a large amount of capital cannot be forbidden to carry an armament without depriving their owners of the means of defence, and that the latter would by such a course be compelled to give up their business and retire from the pursuit of trade. The description of missile weapons used by pirates, however, being solely adapted to use as a weapon of attack in boarding vessels for piratical purposes, is not required by trading vessels as a means of defence, and such vessels, with all other craft of every description upon the coast, must be prohibited from carrying this weapon.

As regards fishing boats, these vessels are in fact prohibited by the law of China from carrying arms or ammunition; inasmuch as, having no cargo or valuable property on board, fishing boats stand in no need of carrying cannon, arms, ammunition, or stinkpots by way of defensive armament, and it is highly proper therefore that such a practice be prohibited in conformity with the law, and in order to prevent such vessels from engaging in acts of piracy near the coast, and to the direction of commanders of the naval forces, this Proclamation is in addition promulgated, for the instruction of all persons interested in trading and fishing vessels and others upon the coast. Let those who engage in the business of fishing upon the sea pursue their avocation in a law-abiding manner, and refrain from clandestinely carrying guns, small-arms, explosive material, or stinkpots upon their vessels; and, in addition thereto, trading vessels are also forbidden to carry stinkpots. If any fishing boat is found, subsequently to the 19th day of July 1868 (the 30th day of the 5th Chinese month) with arms or ammunition on board or any trading vessel carrying stinkpots, such vessels shall on discovery and seizure be confiscated without fail, and the penalties of the law shall be inflicted upon their owners. Let all obey this special Proclamation, and let those who do not entail the penalty upon themselves.

LOCAL.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Fong Aloon of the Yu Kee Hong, charged

a Chinaman with having stolen a piece of

white wax valued \$48. A piece of the

wax was produced, as having been found

on the prisoner. Complainant stated that

he was robbed on the new principle followed

by the ladies of Canton. Two or three

went into the store to examine some things

when shortly after their departure, the

complainant found that a large quantity of

wax was missing. Prisoner was caught at

some distance from the shop, having first

dropped the wax on the ground.—Prisoner

however, sought to establish, by a fluency

of speech worthy of a better cause, a falsh

against the witness for the prosecution;

and insisted that he was employed by a

house in Macao, to purchase this commodity.

superintendency speak with proficiency the Pun-ti and Huk-ta dialects, and have shown themselves to be zealous and active, to which it gives me pleasure solemnly to bear witness here. But as regards the Hok-lo and Fokien dialects, the superintendency has hitherto been in want of a proper and skilful interpreter, a deficiency which I have been able temporarily to supply by admitting, with Your Excellency's sanction, a trusted Chinese interpreter of my own.

17.—After being registered, three days are allowed to the emigrants for reflection upon the engagements they are about to contract; and on the expiry of the three days, those who continue unjoined in their resolution to leave their native country are again brought forward. On this occasion the same explanations with reference to the contract and its accessories are made as on the day of registration, and even with greater minuteness, in addition to which I have always put various questions in order to convince myself of the voluntary action of the emigrants.

18.—At both these examinations, after the explanations made to the emigrants in a body, they are all called up, one by one, to declare before myself and a Student Interpreter whether they understand the contract, and whether they have freely resolved upon emigrating, or whether they have any cause of complaint against any person. I have almost always taken advantage of this opportunity to give renewed explanations with the brokers.

19.—Not until the spontaneous consent of the emigrants has been ascertained by proof, and until they have shown that they are well acquainted with the terms of the contract, are they allowed to affix their signatures to that document as the preliminary to embarkation.

20.—All such emigrants as may manifest their unwillingness to embark, (and these are not a few) are at once cast aside, remaining under the protection of the superintendency, and are lodged in a building appropriated to this purpose, where they are safe and free from the influence of the brokers. All these Chinese are sent to their native place by myself, by the best and safest opportunities that present themselves.

21.—Any complaint made by the emigrants, but at once listened to, and I have always exerted my utmost diligence in arresting the person complained against, who is at once punished with the full penalty allowed by the law.

22.—I have most particularly exerted myself, and have employed different means, as from time to time I have reported to Your Excellency, for checking an abuse which was formerly very prevalent, and which consisted in the fact that the Chinese who presented themselves to sign the contract were not the same with those who had previously been present at the registration. I cannot flatter myself that the abuse in question has not been committed, since I assumed charge of the Superintendency, but I am convinced that the instances in which abuses of this description have occurred must at the same time have been very rare.

23.—Notwithstanding my efforts, I must still confess, new obstacles arise day after day against the repression of this abuse, to obviate which that remain, it appears to me, but two expedients, which I take the liberty of submitting to Your Excellency's consideration.

24.—The first expedient consists in reducing the two examinations of the emigrants before the Superintendent to a single one, whereby the registration, the signature of the contract, and the shipment of the emigrant would all take place on the same day.

25.—This expedient is very easy of execution and up to a certain point has its recommendations; but it at the same time offers objections, among which the most salient is that the emigrants would be deprived of sufficient time for reflection before definitely engaging themselves, whence it might frequently happen that the Chinese, led away by the novelty of their situation, and taken by surprise by the fact of finding themselves for the first time in the presence of a foreign official, would deem themselves coerced and obliged (*coacto e obigado*) to answer in the affirmative to every question. The evils that might hence arise may easily be conceived; and in view thereof the expedient in question is not the preferable one.

26.—The other, more effective, but difficult plan consists in establishing a house under the direction and inspection of Government, with official employees appointed by the Government, where the emigrants would be lodged immediately after registration, and where they would remain until the day of embarkation, entry into the house being throughout this period forbidden to the brokers.

27.—This expedient appears to be the only one which offers a guarantee of extirpating the abuses referred to; and in addition to this it presents the advantage of enabling the Superintendent more efficiently to get at the truth and to use vigilance towards obtaining a knowledge of any abuses of which the emigrants might, perchance, have been the victims; for it may be believed that the emigrants, when finding themselves beyond the influence of the brokers, and becoming practically aware that the Government protects them and watches over their safety, would not hesitate to declare any complaint they might have to make against the brokers, and would at length let the truth become known with greater freedom from reserve.

28.—Should this expedient be adopted, I foresee that attempts will not be wanting to defeat its usefulness and to frustrate the object that it has in view, but I believe that indefatigable vigilance and vigorous measures of repression will succeed in realising the good results it offers.

29.—Were it possible to dispense with the service of the brokers, all or nearly all the abuses would at once cease. But experience has not yet demonstrated that this is in any degree possible. Wherever the emigration of Chinese under contract has been carried on upon a large scale, whether at Macao, Hongkong, Canton, Amoy, Swatow, or any other port, it has not yet been possible to avoid the employment of brokers.

30.—The reason of this is obvious, inasmuch as it is not in the populous cities of the seacoast that Chinese abound who are

disposed to emigrate. They come almost altogether from the interior of China, and are wanting both in pecuniary means and in persons to guide them for the purpose of proceeding from their villages to a maritime port. It is the brokers who furnish them with means and who act as their guides.

31.—The existence of brokers, therefore, if it be an evil, is assuredly a necessary one.

32.—In view of this fact, two alternatives alone present themselves. The first is to prohibit Chinese emigration in *toto*, in order to avoid the crimes of which the brokers may be guilty. The second alternative is to put forth a new code of regulations for emigration, simple but clear, and conceived in such manner as to provide a base upon which energetic and efficacious measures may be founded, that will tend to check abuses and to counterbalance the influence of the brokers, and shall be capable of inducing the brokers to be more honest for their own sake.

33.—The first alternative is easy of execution, but Y. E. will see clearly that such a prohibition signifies a violation of a natural right, the right of emigration. Such an extreme measure might perhaps justify itself by the impossibility of repressing the abuses of emigration, were this impossibility brought to demonstration, after every experiment, not yet attempted, had been tried.

34.—Above all, it being recognized as a positive fact that there exists in China a superabundance of labourers and a deficiency of employment, and such notion tending to diminish the means of obtaining subsistence for a multitude of persons, it would be unjust and even absurd to prevent such persons, whom their own country cannot maintain, from being transported to other countries where labour abundance is offered to them, and where they are promised the protection of civil and Catholic Governments who will not fail to watch over the well-being and the liberty of immigrants.

35.—The other alternative is in the present case the only one that can be recommended. It appears to me, however, that the basis of any new regulation whatsoever should be the creation of a house or a special establishment under the direction of the Government, as has already been said, where the emigrants should be collected after registration, where they might enjoy full liberty for reflection without either physical or moral coercion; before signing the contract, where they might be entirely free from the influence of the brokers, where they might acquire confidence in themselves and in the Government that protects them, where they may disclose without reserve any frauds whatsoever of which they may themselves have been the victims, and where at length one may succeed in getting at the truth from the Chinese by giving them every guarantee for freedom and security.

36.—When such precautions shall have been accompanied by the most rigorous repressive enactments, when brokers guilty of criminal acts shall be prosecuted without mercy, not alone at Macao but in their own country through the medium of the Chinese authorities, when an unmitigated vigilance shall grant immunity to no offence whatever on the part of the brokers,—then the brokers themselves, perceiving that their illicit machinations cannot prove successful, that their interests are unmasked and that their interests, far from being advanced by illegal measures, are on the contrary prejudiced thereby, and that all their violations are converted into their prosecutors, not alone here but even in the interior of China also,—at such a time, it may be hoped, the brokers themselves, in their own interest and in dread of severe punishment, will be induced to recruit no other than genuine emigrants. Chinese who are disposed to go abroad and who hope to benefit themselves by doing so, a class of which there exist not a few in this populous Empire.

37.—Not to protract this Report so great a length, I will not at present detail to the details relative to the best method of administering the emigration of Chinese from Macao, but I shall have the honor of submitting them to Y. E.'s consideration at a more convenient opportunity. — The Superintendent of Chinese Emigration, Macao, 4th April 1868.

To His Excellency Sr. José Maria da Ponte e Horta, Governor of Macao and Timor.

(signed) B. S. FERNANDES,
Superintendent of Chinese Emigration.

Emigration would assume a far more humane aspect, and many advantages would result therefrom to the agent himself; who would, with greater ease find emigrants in increased numbers and of a better description. Many expedients might be named for obtaining this end; but I refrain from citing them in this place, as it may not possibly be opportune in the present Report.

42.—I also deem it excessive to require 12 hours of labour per diem from the emigrants in a climate such as that of Havana and Port, and, in accordance with the information in my possession, the coolies themselves do not, as a general rule in these countries, labour more than ten hours per day, so that there would be no difficulty in modifying this clause for the greater security of the emigrants, expatiating at the same time the exception inserted in the contract in the words "saving always the health of the emigrants, and shall be capable of inducing the brokers to be more honest for their own sake."

43.—According to the contract, eight dollars (\$8.00) are advanced to the emigrant under the head of outfit, immediately after the signature of the contract, on condition of their being subsequently deducted from his monthly wages at the port to which he is destined. This advance, I am of opinion, should be considered as a simple bonus, the amount of which should not be deducted from the wages.

44.—In the present Report I have limited myself solely to the consideration of two essential points, viz: the precautions necessary for ascertaining the spontaneous consent of the emigrants, and the modification of the contract, as I am of opinion that nothing more would remain to be wished for if it could be ensured that all the Chinese who emigrate from Macao for any country whatsoever are voluntary emigrants making up their minds to emigrate free from all pressure of any description, and who go from hence protected by a just and reasonable contract.

45.—Respectfully submitting to Your Excellency the considerations reflected I have set forth above, I entreat Your Excellency's indulgence for the same, in consideration of the sincere intentions by which they are dictated.

46.—Glad as I should feel to be able to continue in the discharge of the functions confided to me by Your Excellency, I am, nevertheless, forbidden to do so by other obligations and my (commercial) affairs; and I am under the necessity of requesting that Your Excellency will be pleased to relieve me of the duties of Superintendent of Chinese Emigration.

47.—May God protect Your Excellency.

—Superintendent of Chinese Emigration, Macao, 4th April 1868.

To His Excellency Sr. José Maria da Ponte e Horta, Governor of Macao and Timor.

(signed) B. S. FERNANDES,
Superintendent of Chinese Emigration.

Miscellaneous.

Three Prize Medals, Paris 1867.

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HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

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and Starch.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

261 1w 34

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 27th the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CALICO.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS

ITEMS, &c., under CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully, before taking delivery of them. The GENERAL MANUFACTURE OF SPURIOUS ARTICLES is the compact befitting with such a master as may be most useful to myself." Hence it follows that even after the expiry of the eight years for which it endures, sixty days are allowed for the emigrant to return to my country (China) at my own expense if this should not suit me, or for the purpose of seeking an engagement with such a master as may be most useful to myself." Hence it follows that even after the expiry of the eight years for which it endures, sixty days are allowed for the emigrant to return to my country (China) at my own expense if this should not suit me, or for the purpose of seeking an engagement with such a master as may be most useful to myself." 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MIGRAINE.
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Sept 28

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Shipping in Harbour.

HONG KONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.

On Pelder's Wharf.—*WC*, from Pelder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—*W*, Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—*EC*, on Pelder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—*E*, Eastward of the Hospital.—*K*, on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
STEAMERS.							
Azof	W. Johnson	Brit. str.	476	March 25	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Cadiz	WC. Edmund	Brit. str.	816	April 20	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Fung Shuey	WC. Watson	Amor. str.	740	Feb.	A. Heard & Co		
Imperatrice	WC. Macaire	Foh. str.	2800	April 10	Messagers Imperiales		
Kan Ka Kee	WC. Yeaton	Amer. str.	313	March 24	A. Heard & Co		
Malacca	WC. Tomlin	Brit. str.	1237	April 16	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Malta	W. Hyde	Brit. str.	960	March 21	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Mona	WC. Morison	Brit. str.	542	April 8	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Suwonada	W. Jayne	Amer. str.	1802	April 21	A. Heard & Co		
Yesso	WC. Ashton	Brit. str.	580	April 22	Douglas Lapraik & Co		
SAILING VESSELS.							
Atrevida	W. Bisset	Brit. bk.	457	April 6	7. Rozario & Co		
Avon	W. Edmund	Brit. sh.	646	April 13	Gillman & Co		
Batavia	K. Hertz	N. Ger. bk.	306	April 22	Wm. Postau & Co		
Balted Will	W. Locks	Brit. sh.	812	April 16	Douglas Lapraik & Co		
Belvidere	W. Hower	Amer. sh.	1321	March 20	Captain		
Benefactress	E. Eldred	Amer. bk.	524	April 7	Smith, Archer & Co		
Camilo Cavour	WC. Astorquia	Sal. sh.	820	April 17	Wm. Postau & Co		
Cary & Jane	W. Jansen	Hamb. sh.	412	March 7	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Danzig	WC. Eldridge	Pru. coh.	289	April 19	Russell & Co		
Daypring	E. Middleton	Brit. bk.	393	March 19	Russell & Co		
Elliza	W. Sedgley	Brit. sh.	1878	March 1	Bosman & Co		
Ellen Morris	K. Sallick	Brit. bg.	103	April 16	Order		
Fiery Cross	E. Lamont	Brit. sh.	688	April 13	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Henry Darling	W. Webel	Brit. bk.	412	April 13	Chinese		
Jane Woodburn	W. McDonald	Brit. bk.	299	April 19	Borneo Company		
Java	WC. Anderson	Pru. bk.	309	March 31	Arnold Karberg & Co		
Jeanie Alice	W. Moutier	Foh. sh.	1209	March 11	Order		
John L. Dimmoc	W. Wenchell	Brit. sh.	1047	March 26	Russell & Co		
John Worcester	W. Knowles	Amer. sh.	611	April 17	Russell & Co		
Josephine Amedie	WC. Legarde	Foh. sh.	145	April 22	Derode Freres		
Labilo	W. Smith	Brit. sh.	799	April 19	Gillman & Co		
La Paix	W. Labarbe	Foh. bk.	497	April 12	Fred. Degenauer		
Maria	Machado	Russ. sh.	637	April 7	Russell & Co		
Maria Morton	W. Matello	Foh. bk.	401	March 31	Reynvan Brothers & Co		
Marie Therese	W. Bonneon	Foh. bk.	502	Dec.	12. Carlowitz & Co		
Mathilda	W. Ramsey	Brit. bg.	252	April 14	Gunn & Co		
Midnight	W. Brook	Amer. sh.	883	April 14	Olyphant & Co		
Navarino	WC. Wettnog	Brit. bk.	408	March 21	Smith, Archer & Co		
Nevelio	K. Jackson	Foh. sh.	715	Feb.	Turner & Co		
Nile	W. Moss	Brit. bk.	240	April 14	T. Howard		
Paramatta	W. Andrews	Brit. bk.	370	April 16	Russell & Co		
Peruvian	WC. Thompson	Amer. sh.	1078	April 14	Pacific Mail S. S. Co		
Resolute	W. Euziere	Siam. sh.	860	April 8	Yuen Fat Hong		
Reynard	W. Emery	Amer. sh.	1029	April 17	Russell & Co		
San Lorenzo	W. Lebesina	Span. bg.	230	April 7	Remedios & Co		
Santa Anna	W. Gavito	Span. bk.	402	March 26	Remedios & Co		
Sir Lancelot	E. Robinson	Brit. sh.	385	April 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Spitfire	WC. Mills	Brit. sh.	440	March 22	John Bird & Co		
Sultan	W. Howard	Brit. bk.	399	Feb.	8. Order		
Sword Fish	W. Muller	Siam. sh.	875	March 31	Chinape		
The Colleen Bawn	W. Allen	Brit. bk.	386	April 4	4. Arnhold Karberg & Co		
Tycoon	W. Mutter	Brit. sh.	362	April 16	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Villa de Rivadavia	W. Castilba	Span. bg.	261	April 13	Remedios & Co		
Young Greek	W. Belnooth	Brit. bk.	424	April 8	Yuen Fat Hong		

WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
Cataluna	Escaladilla	Span. str.	361	April 3	Order		

SHANGHAI.

Merchant Sailing Vessels, from or for European, Australian and American Ports, in Harbour on April 18.

Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Consignees or Agents.
Argonaut	Nicolson	Brit. sh.	1072	April 12	London		
Cathrina	N. Ger. bk.	340	April 7	Sydney			
Emily Elton	Penell	Brit. sh.	1009	March 30	Catford		
James Wishart	Buchanan	Brit. sh.	862	April 2	New York		
Jennie Bertrax	Harrison	Brit. sh.	593	April 9	Newcastle, N. S. W.		
Marcellus	White	Brit. sh.	275	April 13	Newcastle, N. S. W.		
Napoleon III	McMillan	Brit. sh.	780	April 6	Sydney		
Niagara	Meridi	Foh. bk.	743	April 11	Sydney		
Pekin	Seymour	Amer. sh.	605	April 10	San Francisco		
Phoenix	Gulion	Brit. sh.	906	March 18	Cardiff		
Tavistock	Tate	Brit. sh.	532	January 28	Shields		
Tynedale	Steel	Brit. sh.	683	April 8	Newcastle		

THE CHINAMAIL.

No. 1524.—APRIL 23, 1868.

VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignees.	Intended Despatch
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.				
OTHER PORTS.				
BOMBAY, &c.	Eng. Mails	Malta	Br. str.	P. & O. S. N. Co
CALLAO	...	Cary & Jane	Hm. bk.	Bourjau Hubener & Co
MANILA	...	Maria Mortua	Br. bk.	Reynvan Bros. & Co
Do.	...	Santa Anna	Sp. bk.	Romelots & Co
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	...	Maria	Ru. sh.	Russell & Co
Do.	...	Dayspring	Br. bk.	Atrevida
PORTLAND	...	Atrevida	Br. bk.	Rozaire & Co
SAIGON	...	Jeanne Alice	Fr. sh.	Order
SAN-FRANCISCO	...	Spitfire	Br. sh.	John Burd & Co
Do.	...	Eliza	Br. sh.	Boonan & Co
SUEZ, &c.	Fch. Mails	Reynard	Am. sh.	Russell & Co
SURINAM	...	Imperatrice	Fr. str.	Messagers Imperiales
		M. Therese	Fr. bk.	Carlowitz & Co

* At Whampoa.

† At Canton.

MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.
Algerine	British	gun-vessel	3	80	C. Domville, Lieut.
Drake	British	gun-boat	3	O. Crowley, Lieut.
Flamer	British	naval hospital	—	Attached to Melville
Forester	British	gun-boat	3	60	In Ordinary
Hardy	British	gun-boat	3	60	In ordinary
Janus	British	gun-boat	3	40	Keppel, Lieut.
Manila</td					